

PRESERVATION

I351.85
I29I
c.3

Cloud Bank in McLeansboro

Jon Phol Photo

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY

3 1129 00669 610 8



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

03078832

ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) gave impetus to a nation-wide preservation movement. Illinois' preservation movement was energized and directed by the desire to satisfy the requirements of the Act. It has provided a tool to help protect the cultural resources built by our ancestors.

NATIONAL REGISTER

The National Register program is administered by the Department of Interior, National Park Service's Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. Under the provisions of the Act, each Governor appointed a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to oversee and administer the program within the State. Illinois' SHPO is the Director of the Department of Conservation. Components of the program include the identification of cultural resources, the nomination procedures for listing places on the National Register, and the review of federal projects to determine possible impacts on those resources. The National Register is designed to offer recognition and protection of eligible sites. Any place which contributed to the development of our State and Nation in the fields of archeology, architecture, or history and is at least 50 years old may be eligible for listing on the National Register. A vital step in listing on the National Register is review by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council. This citizen's review board is appointed by the SHPO.

In 1971 the Department of Conservation began surveying the resources that exist in Illinois. Surveys were imple-



Library of Congress Photo
Shawneetown circa 1930

mented for each of the disciplines of archeology, architecture, and history. To date, 60% of this initial survey has been completed yielding approximately 100,000 sites which are, or some day may be, eligible for the National Register. Those survey reports which have been completed are available for the cost of reproduction from the Department of Conservation and in public libraries. This material aids planners, developers, and governmental officials in preserving the fabric of our past.

Places on the National Register are offered the following advantages:

- recognition of historical significance;
- protection (including sites eligible for the Register) from adverse impacts through programs using federal funds or by agencies licensed by the federal government;
- right to apply for National Park Service Grant-In-Aid re-imbursement funds for acquisition, preservation or restoration planning and development;
- right of the owner of each structure on, or eligible to be listed on, the Register used for residential purposes to apply for special Federal Housing Authority home improvement loans which are amortized over 15 years; and
- eligibility of every commercial or business related structure on the Register for accelerated depreciation and other tax advantages for rehabilitation.



Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural
Landmarks Photo

Prairie Avenue Historic District circa 1900



Ill. Dept. of Conservation Photo
 Getty Tomb — Chicago



Tom Yanul Photo
 Morrison Mill — Whiteside Co.

ILLINOIS REGISTER

In addition to the National Register, places may be eligible for the Illinois Register. The Illinois Historic Preservation Act (1976) created this Register to provide further protection for resources. To meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the Illinois Register, a place must be at least 40 years old, have significance as an archeological, architectural, or historic resource, and be an individual place or adjacent parcels of real estate under common or related ownership.

The protection afforded a place on the Illinois Register derives from a special set of procedures. Those advocating a place's listing on the Illinois Register must petition for such consideration and prepare an Illinois Register form. This latter document must include a statement of the place's significance and identification of those physical components which give it significance. These essential physical components are referred to as the place's "Critical Historic Features". A Certificate of Compliance must be obtained from the SHPO before any action permanently affecting a "Critical Historic Feature" by any means (including alteration, demolition, or reconstruction) can be performed. The SHPO is authorized to delay any adverse changes for up to 210 days in order to provide oppor-



W.B. Nickerson Photo

Francis J. Dewes House

tunities for local preservation groups and the place's owner to bargain in good faith to protect the place's "Critical Historic Features." There are provisions for exceptions warranted by the needs or requirements of public health and safety.

IT'S UP TO YOU

A new period in Illinois' preservation movement is underway. Illinois' new law in cooperation with the National Register program provides expanded opportunities to preserve our heritage. A place listed on both the Illinois and the National Register enjoys very comprehensive protection: the review of adverse impacts regardless of the funding source, the delay of adverse impacts in order to find suitable alternatives, and the provision of economic incentives to aid preservation.

If you have a place or know of a place that you think is eligible to either of these Registers or desire further information about these programs, please contact:



Illinois Department of Conservation
Historic Sites Division
405 E. Washington
Springfield, IL 62706
(217) 782-8340

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY



Rookery Building

Richard Nickel Photo



**STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
Administrative Order 1976**

**ARTICLE GUIDELINES FOR INCLUSION AND REMOVAL
OF PLACES FROM THE ILLINOIS REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES PURSUANT TO SEC-
TION 6 AND SECTION 10 OF THE ILLINOIS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.**

In 1976 the Illinois Historic Preservation Act created an Illinois Register of Historic Places. This Register recognizes places which have an inherent cultural value to the people of Illinois and makes provisions for protection of the people's interest in this cultural value. Although these guidelines for inclusion in that Register do not require listing on any National or local Register, maximum protection of cultural resources is provided by listing on the Illinois Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places; therefore, listing on both Registers is encouraged.

Section 1. A place may be listed on the Illinois Register of Historic Places if it:

- A. "(has) special historical, architectural, archeological, cultural, or artistic interest or value"; and**
- B. fits the definition of "place" found in Section 1(e) of the Illinois Historic Preservation Act:**
 - (e) "Place" means (1) any parcel or contiguous grouping of parcels of real estate under common or related ownership or control, where any significant improvements are at least 40 years old, or (2) any aboriginal mound, fort, earthwork, village, location, burial ground, historic or prehistoric ruin, mine**



Bill Farrar Photo



case or other location which is or may be the source of important archeological data;" and

- C. satisfies the criteria listed in Section 6 of the Illinois Historic Preservation Act which are as follows:

"The criteria shall include, but not be limited to, requirements that Registered Illinois Historic Places be limited to those places that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- (1) that are associated with events or the lives of persons that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (2) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (3) that exemplify elements of our cultural, economic, social or historic heritage; or
- (4) that have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history".

Section 2. A place may be removed from the Illinois Register of Historic Places if it no longer satisfies the guidelines for inclusion on the Illinois Register of Historic Places contained in Section 1 of this Administrative Order.

Section 3. These guidelines may be amended from time to time by a majority vote of the Council.

The effective date of this Administrative Order shall be March 1, 1977.

10M-7-77



Ornaments from S.I.U.
(Edwardsville) Collection.